APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of starred question No. 237 asked by Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1953, page 559 supra.]

Statement showing the requests made by the sugarcane growers in the Vuyyuru Sugar Factory area, and the action taken thereon.

Request. (1)	*Action taken.* (2)
1 Sugarcane price should be ordered to be paid immediately.	The factory is reported to have been paying the cane price promptly every year, except in the 1951–52 season when it could not pay promptly due to the fact that banks withdrew credit facilities. Even then in that year, out of Rs. 1,01,16,230 due to the growers, only a nominal amount is reported to be pending settlement.
2 All growers of cane must be granted permits for supply of sugarcane to the factory and the right of issuing permits to the new sugarcane growers (i.e., those who have not previously supplied sugarcane to the factory) should be entrusted to a Committee consisting of representatives of the growers, the factory and the Government.	The factory has been steadily taking more and more cane as seen from the following figures :— TONS. 1949–50 .. .. 97,134 1950–51 .. .. 170,809 1951–52 .. .. 212,377 The factory could not possibly take more cane than it could crush. Of the total area of 7,562 acres under cane this year, only 1,062 acres are unregistered. As the yield is expected to be less this year due to seasonal conditions, it is possible that the factory may take in all the cane available in the area. The Government do not consider it necessary to constitute a committee for the purpose, as suggested, in view of the fact that there is already an Advisory Committee constituted under the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act.
3 The permit (i.e., the reserved) area for supply of sugarcane to the factory must be declared by the end of November.	Advance reservation of cane areas has been decided upon and will be implemented to the extent that this is possible.
4 A Chemist qualified to test sugarcane must be appointed by the Government.	Provision already exists in rule 10 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Rules for appointment of a Chemist by Government for the purpose of determining the percentage of sugar recovery from sugarcane crushed in a factory. There is already a laboratory attached to the factory for the purpose aforesaid. Further the price payable for sugarcane is not dependent on quality at present. The Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary to appoint a Chemist.
5 Manures should be adequately supplied as in previous years at reasonable prices.	The growers themselves have acknowledged the help given in this regard in previous years. The factory was able to give much help at a time when credit facilities were available from the banks. In 1950–51 manures to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs were supplied to the growers by the factory. The supply of manures by the factory to the growers is not enjoined in the Act. The growers cannot demand it as a right. It is purely a private arrangement between the factory and the growers.
6 All the villages growing sugarcane must be declared a zonal area and water facilities should be given till the end of season.	There is no provision in the Act for providing water facilities in the villages growing sugarcane. In the interests of the factory and the growers it is not a sound policy to encourage cane cultivation in the areas if it is likely to lead to a surplus. This is specially so in the Vuyyuru area where jaggery making is not practised.

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Request. (1)	Action taken. (2)
7 All the area grown with sugarcane should be reserved.	Since advance reservation is to be done to the extent possible before planting in future there is no question of declaring all the area planted with sugarcane as a reserved area. Further it may not be always possible to reserve all the area grown with cane as a reserved area because the area reserved should not be in excess of the requirements of the factory.
8 Cane carts should be released early.	The Sugarcane Inspector is always available to any grower who has a grievance about the detention of carts beyond a reasonable period. The Sugarcane Inspector has also reported that the carts have been released in time in the past. The Government are also separately considering the question of fixing a reasonable time-limit for detention of carts in the factories as against the limit of 10 hours laid down in the rules.
9 The yard of the factory should be extended.	The factory is reported to be negotiating for additional lands with this end in view.
10 Provision should be made for sheds and water pipes.	The factory was asked to provide these amenities, to which it replied that necessary arrangements were being made and that these would be put into effect shortly, The Sugarcane Inspector concerned had also reported that there were enough sheds and pipes to meet the demands of growers.
11 Alleged collections made in the name of a college fund.	The alleged collections made by the factory are stated to be in the nature of voluntary contributions. As such the Sugarcane Commissioner cannot proceed against the factory under the Act.
12 Refusal to register sugarcane and non-issue of permits for growing cane.	The registration of all canes planted round a factory may not be possible due to limitations of crushing capacity of the factory. Rejection of offers where such offers exceeded the total requirements of the factory is not unusual. The cane growers should also develop resourcefulness such as would divert surplus canes for jaggery making.
13 Unauthorized deductions made by the factory.	It is reported that there was no unauthorized deduction from cane price but the alleged collection was a voluntary contribution which amounted to Rs. 1,18,819 during the course of four years from 1948–49 to 1951–52. The allegation has to be proved before taking action against the factory under section 12 of the Act.
14 Rejection of offers made by Harijans and poor peasants.	Nearly 80 per cent of the total number of growers in this area are poor and most of them could cultivate cane only with the help given by the factory as loans in the form of manures. This will show that there was no discrimination as such against the poor ryots on considerations of caste.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 250-A asked by Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1953, page 572 supra.]

In the panchayat forests taken over by Government in Anantapur district for departmental management, the following fuel felling series have been prescribed for working in the Working Plan for Panchayat Reserved Forests of Anantapur Forest Division:—

Regular felling series.

(1) Dharmavaram Range .. .	Shettur fuel felling series.
(2) Bukkapatnam Range . ..	Kaligera fuel felling series. Yerrakonda fuel felling series. Kekathi-Gundumala fuel felling series.